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ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.—Although the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of Wilkes-Barré, Pennsylvania, may be classed among the local scientific organizations of the country, by reason of the fact that its activities are properly restricted to a limited field, there is probably no society that is doing better work of its kind or that is covering the ground in a more intelligent and enthusiastic manner. Organized in 1858, during those troublous times when scientific endeavor was retarded rather than stimulated owing to stress of political conditions, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society has continued its work without cessation, and during the period of its existence, extending over more than half a century, has reared a lasting monument for itself and for learning. The publications of the Society include thirteen volumes of *Proceedings and Collections* and twenty-five miscellaneous pamphlets, which are replete with valuable historical and scientific data, including papers on ethnological and archeological subjects. Its collections include 26,000 Indian artifacts, of which all but about a thousand are from the Susquehanna watershed in Pennsylvania. The library of the Society consists of 20,000 volumes not duplicated by any library in northeastern Pennsylvania; the membership numbers nearly 400 (including 207 life members), and its invested endowment funds exceeded \$53,000. A special endowment fund of \$1,000 provides for the publication of an annual ethnological paper, and the Coxe Publication Fund of \$10,000 guarantees the annual volume of *Proceedings and Collections*. It is thus shown that the Society is in a most prosperous condition, thanks largely to the personal interest and activity of its corresponding secretary and librarian, the Reverend Horace Edwin Hayden, who has contributed unstintingly of his time and energy to the work of the Society.

In 1912 the Society published volume XII of its *Proceedings and Collections* under the Coxe Publication Fund, and volume XIII has just been issued. These two attractive volumes contain the usual share of articles of ethnological and archeological interest. In volume XII are papers by the Reverend W. M. Beauchamp on "Iroquois Pottery and Wampum" and by the Reverend Horace Edwin Hayden on "Echoes of the Massacre of Wyoming, No. 2," and Christopher Wren's "Some Indian Graves at Plymouth, Pennsylvania." Volume XIII includes Mr

Hayden's "Echoes of the Wyoming Massacre, No. 3," and "A Study of North Appalachian Indian Pottery," by Christopher Wren. These papers, of course, are in addition to numerous others of a strictly historical or geological interest, which need not be mentioned here.

Mr Beauchamp's paper, above mentioned (vol. XII, pp. 55-68, 3 pl.), published at the expense of the Augustus C. Laning History Fund, treats of two phases of material culture that are always of interest and to which the author has devoted many years of study. In the continuation of his "Echoes of the Massacre of Wyoming" (vol. XII, pp. 69-104, pl.; vol. XIII, pp. 124-130) Mr Hayden speaks with authority and presents a series of historical documents bearing on certain participants in the massacre of 1778, which thus are preserved for future students of this bloody episode in Pennsylvania history. Mr Wren's article on "Indian Graves at Plymouth" (vol. XII, pp. 129-204, 3 pl.) gives historical references to and the results of excavations in an Indian burial place. The second paper by Mr Wren, above cited (vol. XIII, pp. 131-222), describes and illustrates, with thirty plates and numerous figures, the Indian pottery of eastern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and southern New York, and is an extension of the results of the studies embodied in his paper on "The Aboriginal Pottery of the Wyoming Valley Region," printed in volume IX of the *Proceedings and Collections*. The memoir is introduced with a brief account of the potteries of Palissy and Wedgwood, followed by a "Chronology of pottery and china making in Europe." A description of the Appalachian region of Pennsylvania is given, and a general account of the principal features of the aboriginal pottery of the area, including materials used, form, method of manufacture, size, thickness, decoration, uses, and age. The greater part of the work is devoted to descriptions of the plates illustrating earthenware objects, which afford an adequate conception of the character of aboriginal pottery from the area treated. The collection of Algonquian pottery in possession of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society is said to be the finest in existence.

F. W. H.

John Brown Dunbar, an authority on the Pawnee Indians, died at Bloomfield, New Jersey, on March 12. Mr Dunbar's father, the Reverend John Dunbar, a native of Massachusetts, was sent as a missionary to the Pawnee in 1834, and settled at Bellevue, Nebraska, nine miles above the mouth of the Platte, the leading post and agency nearest the Pawnee country, where the son was born, April 3, 1841. During his

missionary labors the father learned enough of the Pawnee language to enable him, when he returned to Massachusetts for a visit in 1836, to have printed at Boston a small elementary book in the Pawnee tongue which was afterward used by the children in the missionary school. The son received his primary education from the father, spent one year at Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Amherst in 1864. He served in the Civil War successively as private, sergeant, and lieutenant of artillery in Nims' battery, a year of the time being spent in Louisiana and nearly two years and a half in Virginia. From 1869 to 1878 he held the chair in Latin and Greek in Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, and while here married Miss Alida Stella Cook. After leaving Topeka, Professor Dunbar served for three years as superintendent of the public schools of Deposit, New York; subsequently he filled a similar position for sixteen years at Bloomfield, New Jersey, and in 1897 became connected with the Boys' High School in Brooklyn, New York, although retaining his residence at Bloomfield. Professor Dunbar was deeply interested in philology, and in the early history and exploration of the general region of his birth. In 1872-73 he assisted Father Gailland, of St Mary's Mission, Kansas, in the preparation of a Grammar and Dictionary of the Potawatomi language, which remains unpublished. He also compiled, but not published, a brief grammar and partial vocabulary of Pawnee. Among Dunbar's published writings are the following:

The Decrease of the North American Indians. *Kansas City Review of Science and Industry*, September, 1880.

The Pawnee Indians. *Magazine of American History*, April-November, 1880; November, 1882.

The Pawnee Language. In Grinnell, G. B., *Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk Tales*.

Professor Dunbar rendered cheerful and valued aid to numerous students of American ethnology, including Brinton, Grinnell, and Shea, and to various institutions. He left a number of incomplete manuscripts which doubtless contain much information on the Pawnee, with whom he was brought into such intimate contact during his early life.

General James Grant Wilson, soldier, author, died in New York on February 1. General Wilson was born in Edinburgh, April 28, 1832, but his family settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., during his infancy, and in that city he spent his childhood and youth. He received an academic education and also instruction by private tutors (D.C.L., St Stephen's College, 1894; L.H.D., Hobart College, 1895), and in 1857 founded and

edited the *Chicago Record*, said to be the first magazine of art and literature published in the Northwest. Five years later he entered the army as a major in the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry; he took an active part in Grant's Vicksburg campaign, and in 1863 became colonel of the Fourth Regiment of United States colored cavalry, serving under General N. B. Banks from 1863 to 1865, and being breveted a brigadier-general of volunteers, March 3, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services." He resigned in the following June. From the close of the war General Wilson was engaged in literary work in New York, the product of which, covering military history, biography, and other historical topics, is voluminous. He was a leading spirit in a number of organizations having for their purpose the advancement of the interests of literature, history, and genealogical and biographical study, and took a prominent part in important movements looking to civic progress. In 1894 he was knighted by the Queen Regent of Spain for his services in having a statue of Columbus erected in Central Park, New York. General Wilson became an active member of the American Ethnological Society in 1887, and when the Society was rehabilitated in 1900 he was made its president, which office he held until shortly before his death, when he was elected honorary president.

Cornplanter Medal for Iroquois Research.—On February 28, 1914, the Cayuga County Historical Society of Auburn, New York, conferred the "Cornplanter Medal for Iroquois Research" on Mr J. N. B. Hewitt of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., for his work in the field of Iroquois anthropological study. The medal is of silver, and its artistic finish represents the excellent handiwork of Tiffany and Company of New York. The Cornplanter medal was founded in 1901 largely through the efforts of Professor Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago and the public spirit of a number of his friends who aided in providing the necessary means. The administration of the Cornplanter medal for Iroquois Research was then undertaken by the Cayuga County Historical Society. Four classes of workers are eligible to receive it, namely: (a) Ethnologists making worthy field-study or other investigations of the Iroquois; (b) Historians making actual contributions to our knowledge of the Iroquois; (c) Artists worthily representing Iroquois life or types by brush or chisel; (d) Philanthropists whose efforts are based on adequate scientific study and appreciation of Iroquois needs and conditions. Those who have previously received the award of the medal are, in their order, General John S. Clark, of Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. William

M. Beauchamp of Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr David Boyle of Toronto, Canada; Hon. William P. Letchworth, and Reuben Gold Thwaites.

Frazer Fund for Social Anthropology.—It has been suggested that the completion of the Third Edition of *The Golden Bough* might give the many friends and admirers of its author, Dr James G. Frazer, a fitting occasion for offering him some token in recognition of his great services to learning. It is therefore proposed that a Frazer Fund for Social Anthropology be established to make grants to traveling students of either sex, whether connected with a university or not, with a view to their investigating problems in the culture and social organization of primitive peoples, a department of Anthropology which Dr Frazer has always been eager to promote. This proposal affords an opportunity to that wide public, both at home and abroad, whose interest has been stimulated by Dr Frazer's work, to coöperate in doing honor to a student whose reputation is world-wide and whose speculations, founded on an immense accumulation of facts, have affected the main current of thought in several important subjects. It is also proposed that, in order to secure continuity of administration, the fund be held in trust by the University of Cambridge, and that the grants from it be made by seven managers, representing the various anthropological schools of the country. All persons interested in anthropological research are invited to join the committee, of which Mr F. M. Cornford, Trinity College, Cambridge, is the secretary and treasurer. Contributions to the fund may be sent either to him or to the "Frazer Fund Account," Messrs Barclay & Co., Mortlock's Bank, Cambridge, England.

Margaret Elliott, the clan matron of the Iroquois, died on the Six Nations reserve, Ontario, on April 6, in her 95th year. Mrs Elliott was a daughter of Chief John Smoke Johnson, who was speaker of the council of the Six Nations for many years, and it is said that it was he who caused the burning of Buffalo in the War of 1812. Johnson laid the corner-stone of the Brant monument at Brantford, Ontario, in 1886, and died three weeks afterward, aged nearly 94. By the death of Margaret Elliott her tribal duties fall upon her niece, Mary Jacket Hill. Her sons J. M. W. Elliott and James Elliott, both chiefs, survive her.

THE following illustrated lectures have been announced by the University Museum, Philadelphia: February 21, Dr George Grant MacCurdy, of Yale University, "The Dawn of Art." February 28, Dr A. B. Lewis, of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, "Four Years Among the Islands of the South Seas." March 7, Professor

Walton Brooks McDaniel, of the University of Pennsylvania, "Catullus and Lake Garda." March 14, Professor Masaharu Anesaki, of the Imperial University, Tokyo, "Japanese Art." March 21, Professor James H. Breasted, of the University of Chicago, "Through the Cataracts of the Nile, or Camp and Caravan in Ancient Ethiopia." March 28, Professor Breasted, "Egyptian Art."

INTENDING visitors to Madrid are informed that the Museum of Archeology and Ethnology is closed for alterations and will remain so till the end of the year or longer. The famous Sahagun manuscripts are also unavailable. The portion at the Academia de la Historia is said to have been sent to Seville for the exhibition which takes place there in the autumn. The volume belonging to the Biblioteca del Rey "has been placed in the reserve." After refusing any inspection of it, the Director now states that, as an especial favor, it might be seen twice for three hours "pues no es posible distraer para este asunto, por más tiempo el personal de la Real Biblioteca." ADELA C. BRETON

PROFESSOR GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY, of Yale University, delivered the fourth of the winter series of public lectures under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Museum and the Harrisburg Natural History Society at Harrisburg, Pa., on January 21. He lectured on "The Antiquity of Man in the Light of Recent Discoveries." On March 10th Professor MacCurdy completed a tour of the eastern Canadian circuit where he lectured on "The Dawn of Art," by invitation of the Archæological Institute of America, at St John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and Hamilton. He also gave two lectures at Rutgers College on March 25 and 26, one before the New Jersey State Microscopical Society on "Primeval Man," the other before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on "The Dawn of Art."

THE CAHOKIA MOUND ASSOCIATION was organized at St Louis on March 13th, with Dr H. W. Whelpley as president. The legislative committee of the Association has recommended that a tract of not less than seventy acres be included in the limits of a proposed park surrounding the Cahokia mound group, which Congress will be asked to reserve as a national monument, but it is hoped that eventually an area of 750 acres will be reserved for the permanent preservation of this important archeological landmark.

SIR AUREL STEIN, superintendent of the frontier circle of the Archeological Survey of India, has been deputed by the government of India to resume his archeological and geographical explorations in Central

Asia and westernmost China, in continuation of the work he carried out between 1906 and 1908. For his journey to the border of Chinese Turkestan on the Pamirs he is taking on this occasion the route which leads through the Darel and Tangir territories, which have not been previously visited by a European.

THE department of anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, has offered a course of four lectures dealing with the social and religious customs and beliefs of primitive peoples. On January 8 and 15, Dr Robert H. Lowie lectured on "Social Organization," and on January 22 and 29 Dr Pliny E. Goddard lectured on "Religious Observances" and "Religious Beliefs."

PROFESSOR V. GIUFFRIDA-RUGGERI has been elected a corresponding member of the Société Imperiale des Amis d'Histoire Naturelle, d'Anthropologie et d'Ethnographie of Moscow. Professor Giuffrida-Ruggeri has recently been appointed professor of ethnology in the Real Istituto Orientale of Naples, under the Royal Ministry of Colonies, the only colonial institute in Italy.

MRS HUNTINGTON WILSON has established for the year 1914 a lectureship in eugenics, and has placed a fund of \$2,500 for the purpose in the care of the Eugenics Record Office at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. Mr A. E. Hamilton, of Clark University, has been appointed to this lectureship and will be available for colleges, societies, and clubs.

ALPHONSE BERTILLON, founder of the system of identifying criminals by means of anthropometry, died in Paris on February 13 at the age of 60 years. He added luster to a name already made famous by his father, a noted ethnologist and demographer, associated with Broca in the founding of the Paris Society of Anthropology.

It is stated that the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior is giving special attention to the archeological relics and treasures in his state, and is taking steps to create an archeological department in Gwalior. In furtherance of this object he has sought the advice and cooperation of the director-general of archeology in India.

A NEW scientific monthly, devoted to the growth of the human child and adolescent, has appeared at Saint-Raphael (Var), France, under the name *Croissance*. It is edited by Dr Paul Godin, well known through his extensive researches on human growth and development. The yearly subscription is six francs.

THE death of Dr Edward Singleton Holden, astronomer and librarian of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, on March 15, recalls

to students of Maya hieroglyphs his "Studies in Central American Picture-writing" published in the First Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology in 1881.

THE Société Imperiale des Amis des Sciences Naturelles, d'Anthropologie et d'Ethnographie, of Moscow, celebrated its semicentenary October 15-28, and on August 27 held a fête in honor of the seventieth anniversary of the birth of its president, Professor Dmitrii Nicolaïevitch Anoutchine.

ADOLPH FRANCIS ALPHONSE BANDELIER, distinguished authority on Spanish American archeology and early history, and lecturer in Columbia University, died in Seville, Spain, on March 19, aged seventy-four years. An extended account of Bandelier's life and activities will appear in the next issue.

DR HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN of the American Museum of Natural History and Columbia University, New York, has delivered the Hitchcock lectures for 1914 at the University of California, his subject being "Men of the Old Stone Age in Europe: their Environment, Life, and Art."

DR A. B. LEWIS, assistant curator of African and Melanesian ethnology in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, delivered an address at the Museum, November 22, on The Joseph N. Field South Pacific Expedition.

THE Société Paléontologique et Archéologique de l'Arrondissement Judiciaire de Charleroy, France, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on October 5, when an archeological excursion was made by its members and guests.

THE Tenth Session of the Congrès Préhistorique de France will be held at Aurillac (Cantal), from August 23d to 29th, under the presidency of M. Pagès-Allary. The general secretary is Dr Marcel Baudouin, rue Linné 21, Paris.

DR Albert N. Gilbertson will have charge of the instruction in anthropology at the University of Minnesota in the absence of Dr Jenks, who is traveling in Europe and Africa.

RECORDS OF THE PAST, volume XII, part v, consists of a table of contents, an index of the illustrations, and a general index of the first twelve volumes of the series.

A LECTURE was delivered on October 7 at the University of Birmingham by Professor Arthur Keith, F.R.S., on "The Present Problems Relating to the Antiquity of Man."

THE Imperial Society of the Friends of Natural History, Anthropology, and Ethnology, of Moscow, has elected Professor W. M. Davis to permanent membership.

PROFESSOR GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY of Yale University has been elected a corresponding member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

MR F. W. HODGE, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been elected an honorary member of the Sociedad Científica Antonio Alzate of the City of Mexico.

DR CLARK WISSLER has been elected vice-president of the Section of Anthropology and Psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences for the ensuing year.

THE old Château at Les Eyzies (Dordogne) has been purchased by the French Government and will be converted into a museum of prehistoric archeology.

DR J. WALTER FEWKES, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

THE Vienna Prehistoric Society was recently founded with Professor Moritz Hoernes, of the University of Vienna, as its president.

THE hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, is to be celebrated next February.